

MHS Business Planning Update

“Translating Strategy into Action”

Tri Service Symposium

13 July 2006

MHS Business Planning Workgroup



Agenda

- ❑ Why Business Planning?
- ❑ Background
- ❑ MHS Strategic Transformation
- ❑ Current Status
- ❑ Critical Initiative Development
- ❑ Why Facilities?
- ❑ FY08-FY10 Business Planning Cycle
- ❑ MILCON Planning Vs. Business Planning
- ❑ Analytic Components
- ❑ PPS Approach
- ❑ PPS relationship to Business Planning
- ❑ Facilities Business Planning Horizon
- ❑ Questions

Why Business Planning?

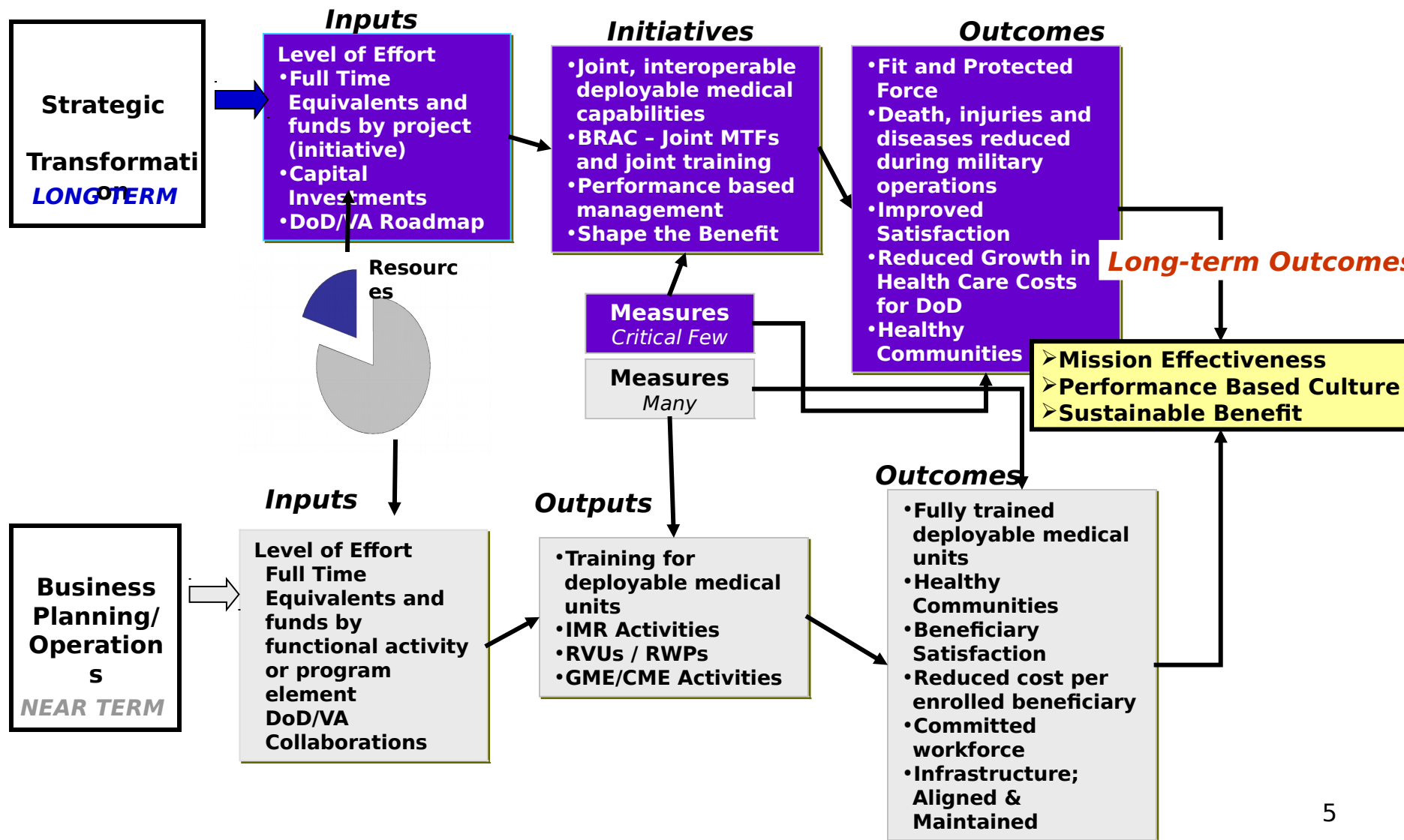
- ❑ Need to be able to forecast health care needs and purchased care requirements
- ❑ Coordinate care in multi-market regions
- ❑ Place accountability for care at MTF
- ❑ Quantify deviations from plan
- ❑ Base budgets on outputs, not inputs
- ❑ Justify budget

Background

- Planning, resourcing, execution and performance monitoring have historically operated as separate functions within the MHS
- ***To accomplish the mission effectively,*** these functions must be integrated
- Since 2004, the MHS has made a concerted effort to:
 - **Integrate the processes supporting the business planning function across the enterprise**
 - **Link business planning with resourcing, execution, and performance monitoring**



Integrating MHS Strategic Transformation and Business Planning



Current Status

	06-08 Planning Cycle	07-09 Planning Cycle
WG Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic prototype, TriService Direct Care Focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilized, TriService Direct Care Focus, Unified approach
PPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal, SG-directed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chartered BP Workgroup
Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portion of resources linked to Plan and Execution at HA level Driven by Purchased Care contracting cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater portion of resources linked to Plan and Execution Driven by POM cycle and link to resources
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service-specific, Tool-focused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service-specific & Market focused

Critical Initiative Development

- ❑ Eight Critical Initiatives of the MHS Strategic Plan
 - Access to Care
 - Referral Management
 - Documented Value of Care
 - Labor Reporting
 - Pharmacy Management
 - Evidence Based Health Care
 - Provider Productivity
 - Contingency Planning

- ❑ Critical Enablers
 - Facilities Management
 - Equipment Management
 - Venture Capital

Why Facilities?

- We must link facilities to the enterprise
 - Infrastructure is not factored into MTF Business Planning process
 - MTF Commanders do not have ability to value/size their facilities
 - We lack a comprehensive listing of assets
 - We lack the ability to determine facility capacity and productivity
 - We lack ability to link facility investments with performance goals articulated in business planning

- QDR – 8 “Transform the Infrastructure”
 - Asset visibility
 - Physical & functional condition
 - Process to measure facility condition improvement
 - Link facility investments with performance goals
 - Transform MILCON process

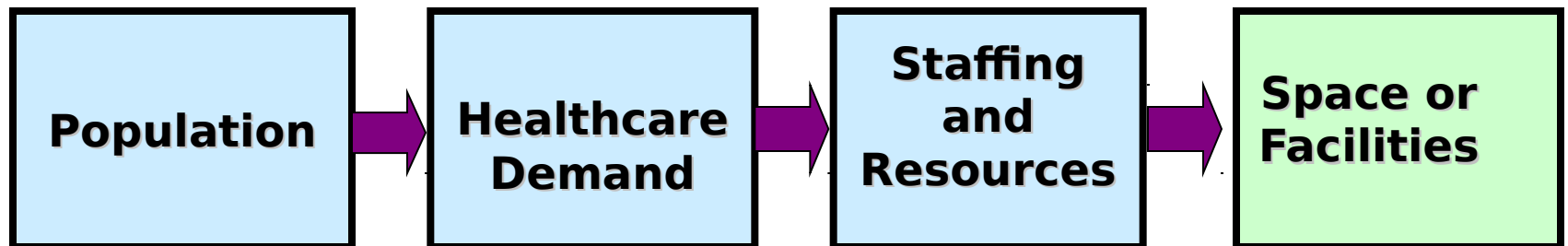
FY08 – FY10 Business Planning Cycle

- Begin to obtain visibility of MHS MTF portfolio by shadowing DMLLS
 - New facility component fields in Business Planning Tool
 - Number of exam rooms (by department)
 - Number of inpatient beds
 - Designed
 - Reported
- Introduce facility questions in the BPT
 - Is the amount of clinical treatment space sufficient to allow the desired amount of direct care workload?
 - Does the configuration of clinical space allow the desired level of staff productivity?
 - Are you purchasing care due to insufficient space?
- Develop facility questions for MHS survey use
 - What do our customers think of our facilities?

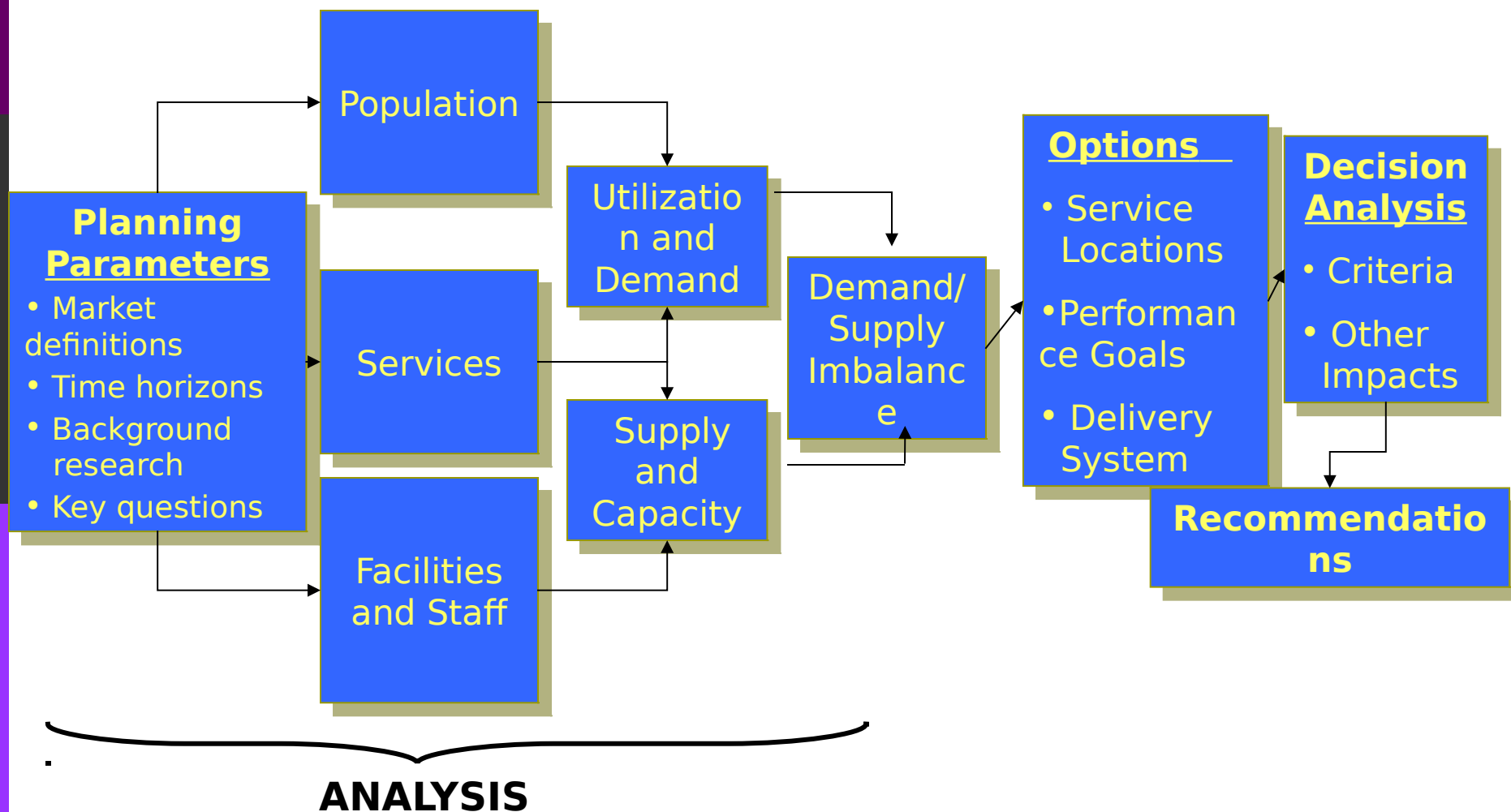
MILCON Planning Vs. Business Planning

- Health Care Requirements Analysis (HCRA) and Market-Based Business Planning are aligned in intent but differ in execution

“A systematic, quantitative approach to allocating healthcare resources based on the size and demographic characteristics of a population measured against viable alternatives.”



Analytic Components for HCRA and Business Planning Should be Congruent



A Prospective Payment Approach

- ❑ Direct care costs taken directly from M2
- ❑ But, PPS FFS reimbursement rates used in EA as relevant future costs to the system, vice current recorded costs
- ❑ Key assumption: PPS FFS values of future workload output is best measure of system costs going forward (What TMA will pay for care delivered)
- ❑ PPS-based cost estimates in test case EA were significantly lower than actual cost-based estimates

A Prospective Payment Approach

Patient Location	Product Line	Bed-days		Dollars	
		Total	ICU	Full Cost	PPS Earnings
In Catchment	Medicine	5,155	523	11,353,424	8,797,449
	Surgery	4,781	1,536	19,050,469	15,407,556
	OB/Newborn	3,296	915	9,955,285	3,538,727
	Mental Health	89	5	200,506	45,644
In Total		13,321	2,979	40,559,684	27,789,376
Out of Catchment	Medicine	1,002	98	2,176,804	1,698,814
	Surgery	1,914	502	6,604,675	4,915,452
	OB/Newborn	574	227	1,630,382	735,416
	Mental Health	26	1	51,571	13,570
Out Total		3,516	828	10,463,432	7,363,252
Grand Total		16,837	3,807	51,023,116	35,152,628

**PPS reimbursement
value $\approx 31\%$ < Current
Full Cost**

PPS Relationship to Business Planning

- ❑ Funds MTF's based on business plan outputs (currently blended)
- ❑ Inpatient
 - Relative Weighted Products (RWP's)
 - Mental Health bed days
- ❑ Outpatient
 - Relative Value Units
- ❑ Quantify deviations from the plan
- ❑ Bases budgets on outputs, not inputs

Facilities Business Planning Horizon

- ❑ Reconcile DMLLS and MEPERS
- ❑ Develop capacity/thru-put
 - RVU per square foot
 - By exam room
- ❑ Provide MTF's ability to determine proper department sizing
- ❑ Provide MTF's ability to reconcile currently reported capacity with infrastructure capacity (ranges)
- ❑ Develop ratio ranges for non-earning revenue space and revenue earning space

Questions
